



Williamsburg
TAPERED ASBESTOS SHINGLES
by MOHAWK

Williamsburg SHINGLES DEVELOPED



PHOTOGRAPH © BY F. S. LINCOLN

THE INTERESTING ROOF
OF THE RALEIGH TAVERN, WILLIAMSBURG, VA.
View taken from the Duke of Gloucester Street



ONE OF THE OUT BUILDINGS
IN THE RESTORATION OF WILLIAMSBURG, VA.
This roof shows the use of the Fantail Hip.

A FIREPROOF FAC-SIMILE OF WEATHERED WOOD SHINGLES

WHEN, in 1699, the Virginia Colony removed its capital from the original Jamestown Settlement to Middle Plantation, those who laid out the plan of the new city (renamed Williamsburg) sought among other things to minimize the danger of conflagration. The complete destruction wrought at Jamestown by the fire arrows of attacking Indians was a vivid and recent memory. The new houses were spaced widely apart, but because lack of roads made it over-costly to bring native fireproof roofing materials from far distant quarries, the roofs, except on the principal government buildings, were of hand split wooden shingles.

Beautiful and appropriate with Early American architecture as were the weathered shingle roofs, through the years fire took its toll. Yet even today the soft, natural coloring and texture of weathered wood shingles remains the American ideal in roofing.

The Williamsburg Restoration Recaptures the Original Charm

The restoration of Colonial Williamsburg through the generosity of Mr. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., has awakened the American public to an appreciation of fine architecture as has no other one thing in recent years. Under the supervision of Perry, Shaw and Hepburn, Architects of Boston, the re-birth of an authentic Colonial City is one of the notable architectural achievements of the century.

Little wonder, then, that when the work of restoration was in the planning stage it was determined that, in the interest of posterity, the roofs should be laid with shingles in exact simulation of the originals. Yet they had to be fireproof! The work of producing such a shingle was entrusted to Mohawk, in order that the structural advantages of our Tapered Asbestos Shingles already on the market should be incorporated in the shingles required for the Restoration.

"Williamsburg" Shingles Made to a Rigid Specification

The architects of Colonial Williamsburg laid down a definite specification, in which beauty in appearance and structural soundness were of equal importance.

Illustration on Front Cover is the St. George, Tucker
House, Williamsburg, Va., erected about 1788

PHOTOGRAPH © BY F. S. LINCOLN

MOHAWK ASBESTOS SHINGLES, INC.

FOR COLONIAL WILLIAMSBURG RESTORATION

1. Appearance of Weathered Individual Wood Shingles

As the original shingles had been of wood, it was necessary to obtain the identical appearance of a wood shingle which had been worn and weathered through the action of time and elements. The Mohawk shingles vary in thickness from $\frac{3}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ in. at the butts, giving a slightly irregular effect comparable to hand split wood shingles.

2. Individual Hand Texturing

Each individual shingle is hand textured to give the effect of weathered comb or of flat grain shingles. No two shingles are exactly alike. This prevents the mechanical effect which is noticeable in shingles which are cast in moulds from standard patterns.

3. Appearance and Mellowness of Age

Both architects and laymen who walk past these Williamsburg shingled buildings are struck with the appearance of mellowed age of the roofs. The soft, warm, brownish black tone of the roof duplicates as closely as is possible that of old weathered shingles. When Mohawk "Williamsburg" shingles are under permanent shade of trees or in certain climates, they will even take on the mossy growth often seen on century-old wood shingles under these conditions.

4. A Fireproof Roof

It was necessary that the roofing material should be non-combustible. The asbestos fibre, cement and mineral color used in the "Williamsburg" Shingles are all non-combustible, therefore qualifying a "Williamsburg" roof for a grade "A" Underwriters' Protection.

5. Permanency and Low Upkeep

The "Williamsburg" Shingles are tough, dense, yet not brittle. Homogeneous, they are without seams, ribbons or cleavages. Manufacture by a special process gives them qualities which make them last as long as the building. On exposure to the elements they acquire a flint-like hardness. Exceptionally low in degree of expansion and contraction with temperature change, they will not crack, spall, or break at nail holes. When laid in accordance with the Mohawk specification, they are warranted against breakage from heat or frost action for a period of fifteen years.



PHOTOGRAPH © BY F. S. LINCOLN
WILLIAMSBURG-JAMES CITY COUNTY COURT
HOUSE OF 1770, WILLIAMSBURG, VA.



PHOTOGRAPH © BY F. S. LINCOLN
BLAIR HOUSE, WILLIAMSBURG, VA.



PHOTOGRAPH © BY F. S. LINCOLN
JAMES GALT HOUSE, WILLIAMSBURG, VA.



LUDWELL-PARADISE HOUSE, WILLIAMSBURG, VA.
Erected about 1717

ADAPTABILITY OF *Williamsburg* SHINGLES



FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, LYONS, N. Y.
Architect, Roland S. Westbrook, Lyons, N. Y.



D. M. SPIDAL RESIDENCE, GANANOQUE, ONT., CAN.
Architect, Electus D. Litchfield, New York, N. Y.



WM. M. ROBINSON RESIDENCE,
ROSS MOUNTAIN PARK, PA.
Architect, Louis Stevens, Pittsburgh, Pa.



KATONAH PUBLIC LIBRARY,
KATONAH, N. Y.
Architect, Kerr Rainsford, New York, N. Y.



MISS ELIZABETH H. PACKARD RESIDENCE,
SOUTHWEST HARBOR, ME.
Architect, Richard Derby, Boston, Mass.

USED WITH NOTABLE SUCCESS BY MANY ARCHITECTS AND OWNERS

THE "*Williamsburg*" Shingles are ideally suited to Colonial, Georgian, Cape Cod, and Early American architecture, and have been so used on a great variety of work. In addition to *Williamsburg* itself and buildings illustrated on this page, a list of representative installations will be found on the back cover.

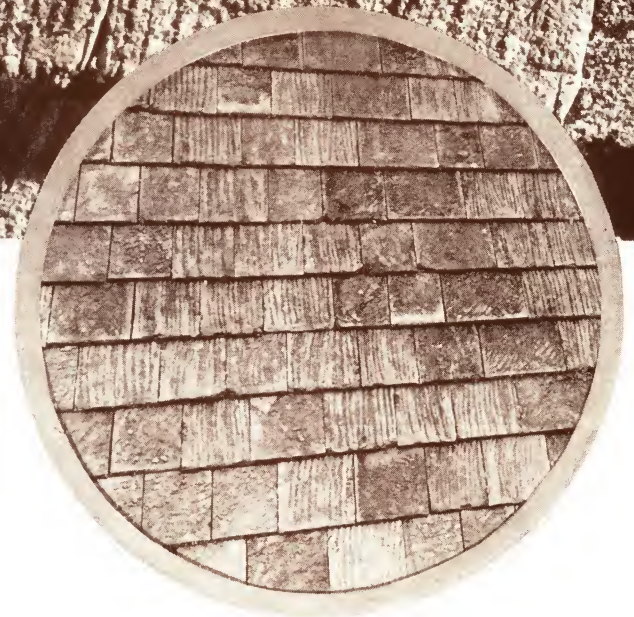
The "*Williamsburg*" differs from other shingles in that it gives, immediately, the effect of a wood shingle roof which has weathered. All the "newness" which is practically unavoidable with other roofing materials is missing. Although "*Williamsburg*" Shingles are hard, dense and fireproof; the surface appearance is soft, in contrast to the general hard, shiny appearance of quarried or mold patterned products. The hand textured finish makes the difference. The color is *permanent*, the coloring material is not a surface application, but is part of the shingle.

Sidewall Use

"*Williamsburg*" Shingles are excellently adapted to sidewall use, as well as roofs, as are also the Mohawk *Plymouth* Shingles (see page 6).

Re-roofing

"*Williamsburg*" Shingles are lighter in weight than slate of equivalent thickness. They may be laid over old wood shingles to "last as long as the building."



Williamsburg

TAPERED ASBESTOS SHINGLES

The Fire-Safe Counterpart of Hand Split Wood

TEXTURE: As illustrated above, the beautiful effect of varied comb and cross grain patterns, in varied widths and purposely varied thicknesses to create an ideal play of light and shadow.

COLOR: Rich brownish black which at a distance gives such a color effect as your eye sees in the tree trunks of the forest . . . Other colors may be had as a special order and will require 6 to 8 weeks for shipment.

The pronounced taper and straight sides of the "Williamsburg" Shingles make them lay up tight—as will be noted above. A snugly laid roof prevents the entrance of snow and rain . . . "Williamsburg" Shingles are usually laid 7 inches to the weather.

DATA: "Williamsburg" Shingles listed in bold type are our standard manufacture for prompt shipment. The thicker butt sizes are made on order.

APPROX. THICKNESS	LENGTH	WIDTHS	APPROX. COUNT	WEIGHT PER SQUARE	
				C. L.	L. C. L.
$\frac{3}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ inch	16 inches	5, 6, 8 inches	319 per square	720 lbs. Loose	780 lbs. Crated
$\frac{5}{8}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ inch	16 inches	6, 8, 10 inches	260 per square	980 lbs. Loose	1060 lbs. Crated
$\frac{7}{8}$ to 1 inch	16 inches	6, 8, 10, 16 inches	227 per square	1400 lbs. Loose	1520 lbs. Crated



Plymouth

TAPERED ASBESTOS SHINGLES

Cost Slightly Less than "Williamsburg" Shingles

TEXTURE: They differ, also, in that they are hand textured to give the effect of edge grain shingles only. They are *tapered* in thickness, but of uniform $\frac{3}{8}$ inch butts, and standard widths. The general texture is, therefore, more even than in the "Williamsburg."

COLOR: The weathered brown-gray color is lighter than that of the "Williamsburg" . . . Where a whitewashed shingle effect is desired, they may be painted with any of the paints made for this purpose.

ADAPTABILITY: The "Plymouth" Tapered Asbestos Shingles are applicable to the same styles of architecture as the "Williamsburg." Laid 7 inches to the weather.

DATA: The essential details are as follows:

<u>APPROX. THICKNESS</u>	<u>LENGTH</u>	<u>WIDTHS</u>
$\frac{3}{8}$ inch	16 inches	6, 8, 10 inches



HARRY HOUGH RESIDENCE, GALILEE, PA.
Architects, John M. Hatton and Ralph S. Myers, Associates, N. Y. C.

The insert photograph of the residence above illustrates the use of "Plymouth" Shingles on both roof and side walls. The side walls, it will be noted, have been painted white to give the effect of whitewashed shingles.

<u>NO. PER SQUARE</u>	<u>WEIGHT PER SQUARE</u>
260	680 lbs. Loose (C.L.)
	740 lbs. Crated (L.C.L.)

M O H A W K A S B E S T O S S H I N G L E S , I N C .

OTHER MOHAWK TAPERED ASBESTOS SHINGLES FOR COLORED ROOF EFFECTS

MOHAWK makes a complete variety of Tapered Asbestos Shingles which simulate the early weathered slate, stone and tile roofs appropriate to English, French, Georgian, Modern English and American architecture. Strength, lightness of weight, color and cost, are in their favor. Types in principal use are illustrated on this and the following page. Others can be manufactured to the architect's specification.

In designing some roofs of this nature it is practice to vary both the thickness and color of the shingles, with heavier butts and darker color values at the eaves, graduating to lighter tones and butt shadow lines at the ridges. The resultant effect is the concentration of mass and depth at the

base, giving proper perspective and weathered beauty.

These shingles are colored in soft rich shades which can be used singly or which intermix without sharp contrast. The colors and proportionate color combinations are matters for the architect's choice.

The pronounced taper of these shingles assures a snugly laid roof, preventing the entrance of snow and rain.

Mohawk Tapered Asbestos Shingles of these types are all of lighter weight than other mineral roof units of the same thickness and require no more than ordinary roof construction. The coloring extends through the shingle; it is *not* a surface application.



MOHAWK STANDARD (Square Butts)

These shingles in 8 x 16 inch size, of $\frac{3}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ inch standard butt thickness are manufactured as a stock item. Colors are black, brown, purple, Acme red, buff, dark grey and light grey—in any single color, combination or percentage desired . . . Heavier butt thickness, or random 6, 8, 10 and 16 inch widths can be had on special order, as can also any special colors desired.



MOHAWK STANDARD (Rough Butts)

Similar in all respects, except butt finish, to the square-butt shingles at the left. Can be used alone or intermixed with the latter.

* * *

MOHAWK RUSTIC SHINGLES have rough butts and similarly roughened edges, for the effect often desired with Norman, Breton Cottage or Modern architecture. These are made only on order. Colors and sizes are the same as for Mohawk Standard Shingles.



MOHAWKSTONNE



MOHAWKSTYLE



MOHAWKSTYLE ANTIQUE

Mohawkstonne

Duplicates the effects of old roofs in England and France, although lighter in weight, lower in cost, and readily cut for application. Produced in five soft stone tints intermixed at random: Bluestonne, Brownstonne, Buffstonne, Greystonne and Redstonne. Thicknesses vary from 1 in. to $\frac{3}{8}$ in. Widths are random and its light weight—900 lbs. to the square—insures a low cost application.

Mohawkstyle

Possesses a rugged texture, worked by hand upon the tile while still in its plastic state. Colors vary from a soft black, through the medium tones of brown and dark red, siennas and clay. Provide roofs of rich color contrast.

Mohawkstyle Antique

Representative of overburnt tyles of Yorkshire and Brittany. Blacks and browns, deep reds and the darker shades of tile and English red comprise the color range; successfully reproducing mellowed age. They give the impression of old hand-made tile, baked in twin formation and broken apart after being over-ovened.

Instructions Regarding Storing and Laying of Mohawk Asbestos Shingles

Storage of Shingles — Material is piled on edge in car. Handle likewise in trucking and stacking on the job.

Pile shingles compactly on edge on planks with vertical support on both ends. Do not pile on the ground direct or over three rows high.

Cover fully with canvas or roofing felt until ready to apply.

No other material of any kind should be brought to bear upon piled shingles.

Use scaffold that does not rest entirely upon shingles. Ladder bracket scaffolds are suggested for starting at eaves and Ajax fold-

ing brackets for continuing up the roof. If the latter are not procurable, hand-made wood brackets with kickout straps of similar nature should be used. Ordinary tin straps which generally remain in the roof causing rust and corrosion stains will not be allowed. Roofer's runway should not bear directly upon shingles. Stage and space scaffolds so as not to walk on shingles at any time.

Special cutters are available with adjustable tapers and punches. These are manufactured by the Hoffert Machine Co., Racine, Wisconsin.

Read specifications for Mohawk Shingles thoroughly before application.

MOHAWK ASBESTOS SHINGLES, INC.

Specification and Method of Applying MOHAWK SHINGLES

1 General

1-1 **General Conditions** of the contract are hereby made a part of the contract. The contractor shall examine the General Conditions and acquaint himself with all requirements contained therein.

1-2 The contractor shall furnish all labor, material, equipment and services necessary and reasonably required to install the Mohawk Asbestos Shingles in accordance with the drawings and these specifications.

1-3 Asbestos shingles shall be applied by competent workmen.

1-4 **Inspection**—This contractor shall inspect all surfaces prepared by other trades to receive Mohawk shingles and report to proper authority any defects in the roof deck and shall not proceed with the laying of the felt, etc., until such defects are corrected.

1-5 **Guarantee**—A written guarantee shall be given by this contractor to maintain all asbestos shingled surfaces in a watertight condition for a period of years from completion and that all materials used are in strict accordance with the specifications. All stains of any nature inclusive of those caused by other contractors shall be removed before his work is accepted.

1-6 **Work by Others**—Note the items not to be included in the specification in hand such as, other types of roof coverings, sheet metal work, waterproofing, roof drains, skylights, built-in flashings, etc.

1-7 **Carpentry**—Roof boards shall be well seasoned, narrow width T. & G. roofers laid in usual manner. Joists shall be broken and boards shall be securely nailed, leaving no loose ends.

1-8 **Nailing Strips** (on concrete or tile roof decks) shall be 1 x 2 in. wood strips, provided and laid by (designate roofing or carpenter contractor according to local procedure, preferably by roofing contractor).

1-9 **Cant Strip**—Of wood lath or other material $\frac{3}{8}$ or $\frac{1}{2}$ in. thick shall be furnished and laid at all eaves by carpenter. Also crickets shall be formed back of chimneys and wherever else required.

1-10 **Flashings**—The sheet metal contractor shall furnish 16-oz. soft rolled copper flashings as hereinafter required in these specifications to be built by the roofing contractor.

2 Roofing

2-1 **Scope of Work**—The entire surface of all pitched roofs (and sides of dormers) where indicated shall be covered with (Williamsburg, Plymouth, Standard or list other types of Mohawk Shingles) (state type, size of shingles, exposure, thickness, weight and color) as made by the Mohawk Asbestos Shingles, Inc., Oneida, N. Y.

Notes:

2-2 **Size of Shingles**—(Standard 8 x 16 in.) (Random width 5, 6, 8, 10 and 16 in.)

2-3 **Exposure**—(Standard 7 in.) Head lap (not less than 2 in.)

2-4 **Thickness and Weight**—Shingles shall be of standard thickness; average weight 680 lbs. per square.

2-5 **Color**—Shall be (as selected by architect). Color shall be properly mixed according to schedules given by (architect) (manufacturer). Care shall be taken, in laying shingles, that colors will be in harmony, avoiding checker board effect.

3 Application

3-1 **Roofing Felt**—Cover entire roof surface, where shingles are indicated, with one layer of (brand) asphalt saturated slaters' felt weighing not less than (state weight, 14, 30, 40 lbs.). Felt shall

be laid horizontally, lapping joints at least 4 in., not less than 10 in. on hips and valleys, and lap 12 in. on vertical joints. All laps shall be well secured and felt shall be in perfect condition, free from holes or cracks when shingles are applied.

3-2 **For Concrete, Gypsum, Tile or Nailing Concrete**—Surface shall be covered with (brand) asphalt saturated roofing felt weighing 30 lbs. well mopped to the roof surface with hot asphalt, (state brand). All horizontal joints shall be lapped at least 2 in. and vertical joints 6 in.

3-3 **Shingles**—Apply starter course of shingles, cut 11 in. from butt parallel with the eaves, overhanging eaves $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. and 1 in. at gable ends. Apply second course of shingles to cover the first course, carefully breaking joints. Proceed with the laying, exposing shingles (not more than) 7 in. to the weather and maintaining at least 2-in. head lap.

Note—If other than standard method of laying is desired, state character.

3-4 **Nails**—All shingles shall be fastened with two large head slaters' solid copper (or heavy galvanized) needlepoint nails of sufficient length to adequately penetrate the roof boards using not less than two to each shingle. Each shingle shall be nailed securely but not too tight and without excessive pressure resulting in bending of shingle. Care shall be taken that nails do not penetrate vital portion of flashing.

4 Flashings

4-1 The sheet metal contractor shall furnish 16-oz. soft rolled copper flashings to be built in by this contractor as follows:

4-2 **Dormer and Vertical Surface Flashings**—Base flashings shall extend not less than 6 in. vertically and at least 8 in. under slate. Counter flashings shall be applied by sheet metal contractor and made secure against leaks.

4-3 **Valleys**—Architect shall select type of valley to be used, and so specify.

4-4 **Open Valleys**—Flashings shall be 24 in. wide fastened securely only at the top.

4-5 **Closed Valleys**—Each course shall be slip flashed, lapping at least 2 in. and extending at least 1 ft. each side of valley.

4-6 **Round Valleys**—No copper flashing shall be required for round valleys, but all shingles shall be carefully fitted and embedded fully in elastic cement throughout.

4-7 **Hips and Ridges**—All hips and ridges shall be laid in elastic cement applied to unexposed parts of under courses of shingles and made watertight before applying hip or ridge roll or shingle. Special saddle hip shingles, for hips only, shall be laid two pieces to each course, exposed approximately $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. to the weather.

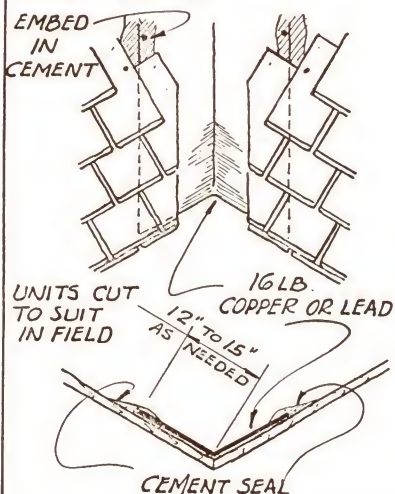
4-8 **Ridge Roll**—16-in. long, shall be laid with 13-in. exposure. In applying ridge roll, a 1 x 2 in. wood strip shall be nailed to top edge and ridge roll shall be nailed to the strip with 3-in. lap, using copper clips lapped over the butt of each section.

4-9 **Boston Ridges—Shingle Ridge**—Top edge of last course of shingles shall be made tight with elastic cement. Standard shingles 8 in. wide shall then be laid horizontally along the ridge with 7-in. lap, nailing twice and pointing nail holes with elastic cement. Top edge of shingles shall also be pointed with elastic cement.

4-10 **Boston or Mitered Hips**—These shall be of standard 8-in. wide shingles laid in elastic cement. Where random widths are specified. 16-in. wide shingles shall be used for mitered hips.

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS—VALLEYS & FLASHINGS

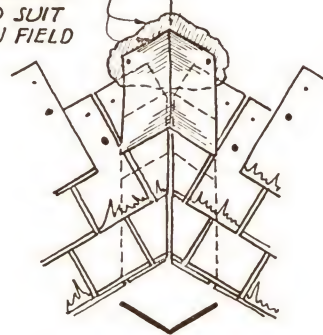
OPEN VALLEY



CLOSED VALLEY

16 OZ. COPPER FLASHING, CUT TO FIT EXPOSURE & LAP OF EACH COURSE, EMBEDDED IN CEMENT

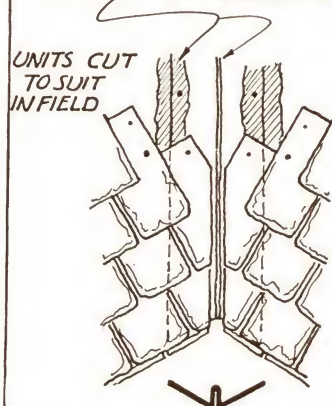
UNITS CUT TO SUIT IN FIELD



CLOSED VALLEY

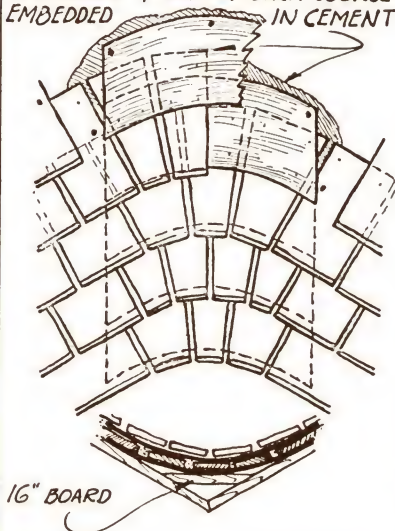
16 OZ. COPPER FLASHING, CRIMPED AS SHOWN AND SEALED IN CEMENT

UNITS CUT TO SUIT IN FIELD

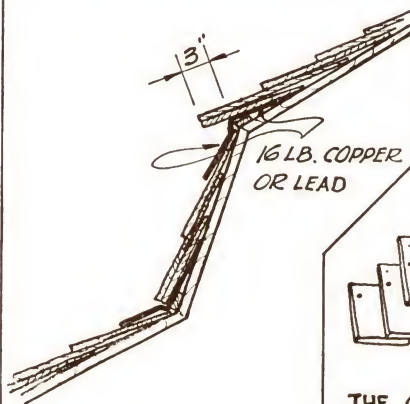


ROUND VALLEY

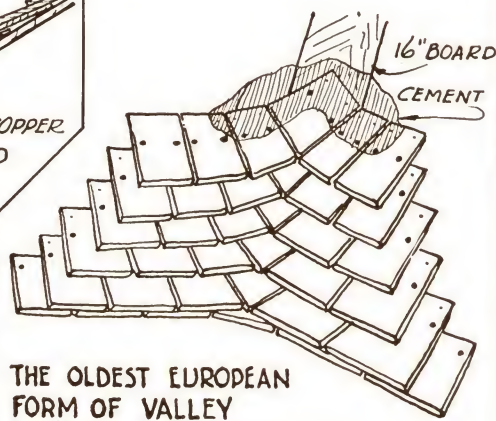
16 OZ. COPPER FLASHING, CUT TO FIT EXPOSURE & LAP OF EACH COURSE EMBEDDED IN CEMENT



GAMBREL AND BROKEN BACK

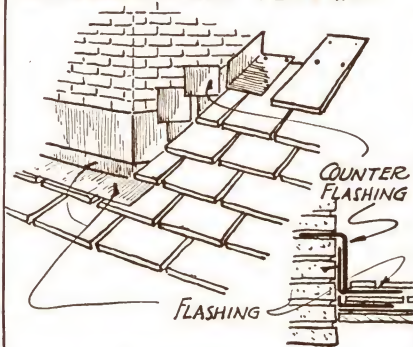


LACED VALLEY

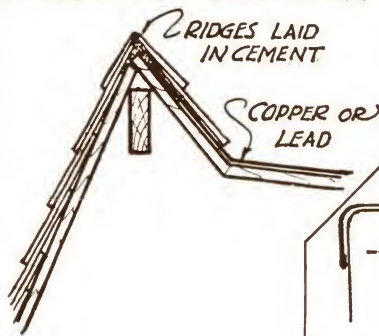


THE OLDEST EUROPEAN FORM OF VALLEY
NO FLASHING IS NEEDED

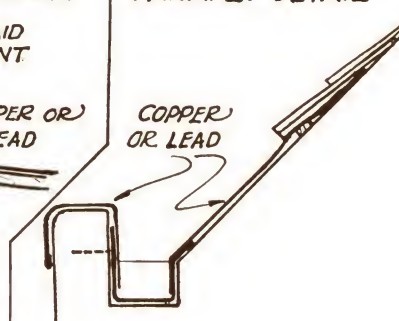
WALL AND CHIMNEY FLASHING



MANSARD AND METAL DECK



PARAPET DETAIL

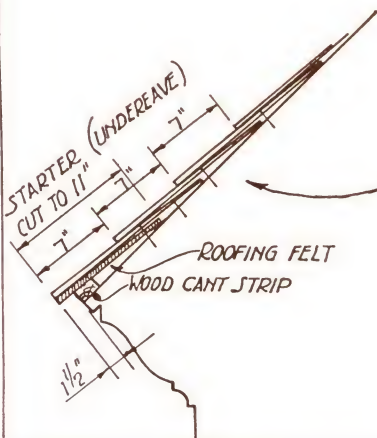


FOR FURTHER FLASHING DETAILS - SEE - 12 h 1
COPPER & BRASS RESEARCH ASSOC. HANDBOOK.

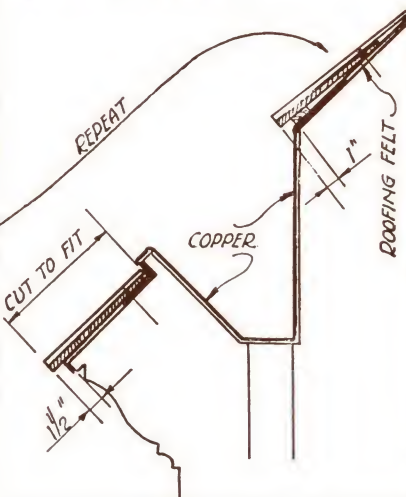
COPYRIGHT 1931
MOHAWK ASBESTOS SHINGLES, INC., UTICA, N.Y.

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS—EAVES, RIDGES, HIPS

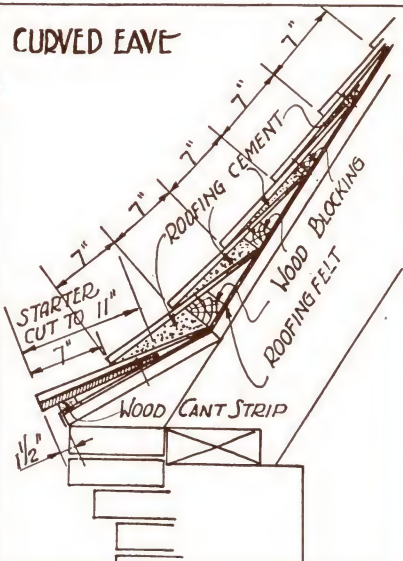
CAVE



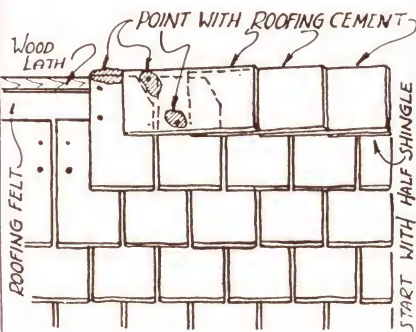
BOX GUTTER EAVE



CURVED EAVE

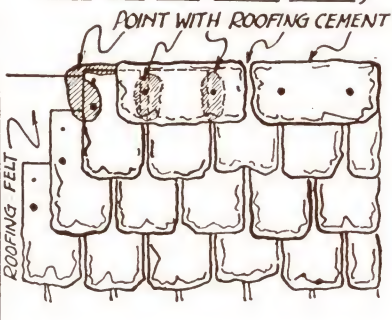


BOSTON OR SHINGLE RIDGE

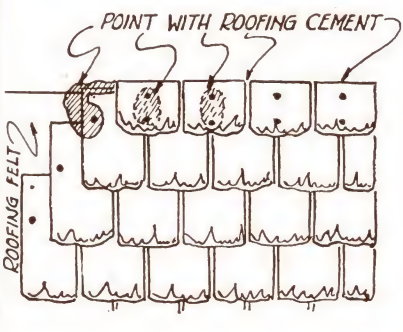


SADDLE RIDGE

(MADE ONLY UPON SPECIAL ORDER)



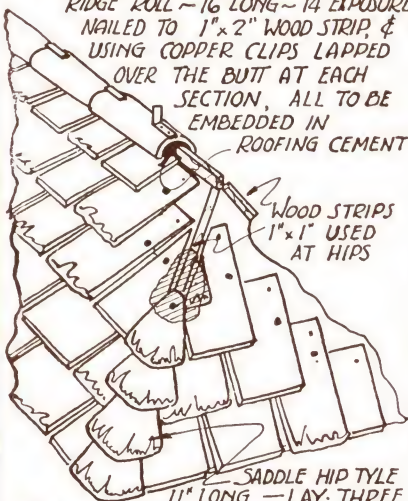
COMB RIDGE



RIDGE ROLL & SADDLE HIP TYLE

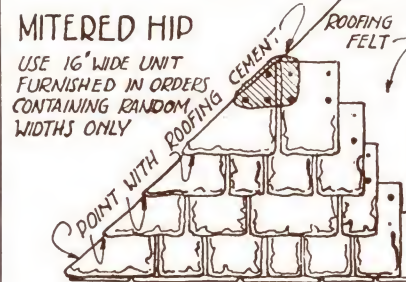
(MADE ONLY UPON SPECIAL ORDER)

RIDGE ROLL ~ 16" LONG ~ 14" EXPOSURE
NAILED TO 1" x 2" WOOD STRIP, &
USING COPPER CLIPS LAPPED
OVER THE BUTT AT EACH
SECTION, ALL TO BE
EMBEDDED IN
ROOFING CEMENT



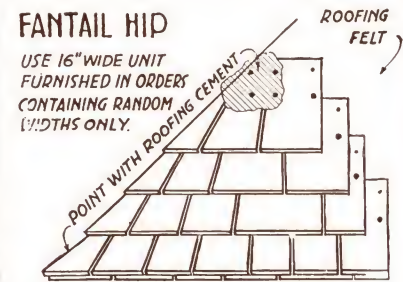
MITERED HIP

USE 16" WIDE UNIT
FURNISHED IN ORDERS
CONTAINING RANDOM
WIDTHS ONLY

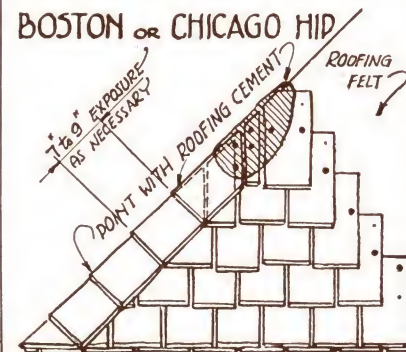


FANTAIL HIP

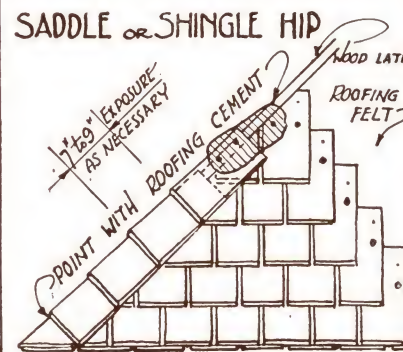
USE 16" WIDE UNIT
FURNISHED IN ORDERS
CONTAINING RANDOM
WIDTHS ONLY.



BOSTON OR CHICAGO HIP



SADDLE or SHINGLE HIP



(3) TILES TO EVERY TWO (2) COURSES OF FIELD UNITS. - NAIL TO WOOD STRIP & EMBED IN ROOFING CEMENT

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MOHAWK ASBESTOS SHINGLES, INC. UTICA, N.Y.



WEST WING OF RALEIGH TAVERN, WILLIAMSBURG, VA.

PHOTOGRAPH © BY F. S. LINCOLN

TYPICAL INSTALLATIONS OF "WILLIAMSBURG" AND "PLYMOUTH" SHINGLES

CONNECTICUT

- Germain Hubby Residence, New Canaan, Conn.
Archts., Robert E. Sherlock & Graham Hoyt, New York, N. Y.
- Southern New England Telephone Bldg., Orange, Conn.
- Dial Exchange Bldg., Southern New England Tel. Co., Old Greenwich, Conn.
Archts., Douglas Orr, New Haven, Conn.
- Joseph Downs Residence, North Guilford, Conn.

KENTUCKY

- A. B. Gay Estate, Airdrie Farm, Spring Station, Ky.
Archts., William G. Perry, Boston, Mass.

MARYLAND

- Miss Mabel Gillespie Residence, McDaniel Station, Md.
Archts., Louis Stevens, Pittsburgh, Pa.

NEW JERSEY

- Morton L. Newhall Residence, Freehold, N. J.
Archts., Wyeth & King, New York, N. Y.
- Edward H. Smith Residence, Westfield, N. J.
Archts., Charles H. Darsh, Cranford, N. J.

NEW YORK

- Vanderbilt Webb Residence, Garrison, N. Y.
- Frederick Formholz Residence, Hastings-on-Hudson, N. Y.
Archts., John B. Peterkin, New York, N. Y.
- David Gerli Residence, Smithtown, L. I.
Archts., Carl J. Jansen, New York, N. Y.

NEW YORK (continued)

- Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney's Residence, Old Westbury, L. I.
Archts., Noel & Miller, New York, N. Y.
- Darwin James, Jr., Residence, Brookville, L. I.
Re-roofing for existing wood shingles.

NORTH CAROLINA

- Manse, First Presbyterian Church, Winston-Salem, N. C.
Archts., Northrup & O'Brien, Winston-Salem, N. C.

OHIO

- R. A. Stranahan Estate, Toledo, Ohio.
Archts., Mills, Rhine, Bellman & Nordhoff, Inc., Toledo, Ohio.

PENNSYLVANIA

- Bird-in-Hand Inn, Newtown, Pa., built in 1729.
Restoration by Edward S. Barnslay, owner.
- Henry O. Rea Residence, Sewickley, Pa.
Archts., James P. Piper, Pittsburgh, Pa.

SOUTH CAROLINA

- F. S. VonStade Residence, Aiken, S. C.
Archts., J. A. Murphy, Westbury, L. I.
- Frederick W. DeFoe Residence, Andrews, S. C.
Archts., W. L. Bottomley, New York, N. Y.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

- Furniture Display Building, Washington, D. C.
Archts., Arthur B. Heaton, Washington, D. C.

• indicates "Williamsburg Type" Shingles used. ■ indicates "Plymouth Type" Shingles used.